A

SERMON

Preach'd before

Both Houſes of Parliament,

On *Tueſday, July* 7th, 1713.

ng the Day Appointed by Her MAJESTY
for a General Thankſgiving for the

PEACE.

By the Right Reverend Father in God

ORGE Lord Biſhop of *Bath* and *Wells.*

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BRITISH MUSEUM

PSALM cxxii. 7.

eace be within thy Walls, and Plenteouſneſs within thy Palaces.

THIS Pſalm is one of thoſe, which are called the Pſalms of *Degrees*, or *Aſcents*; and are ſuppoſed to have been purpoſely indited for the ſolemn Proſſions of the Children of *Iſrael*; when they nt up to *Jeruſalem*, either upon Stated or Exordinary Feſtivals; and there aſcended the ount of the Temple: entring its Gates with Voice of Joy and Thankſgiving, with Hymns Melody; and received anſwerably by the *vites*, in an alternate Chorus, with mutual dneſs and Benedictions.

And it has pleaſed God, in his Goodneſs to Kingdoms, to put a happy End to a Neary and Victorious, but Tedious Conſumtive r; and to bring *Us* at laſt to the joyful Feſtiof a long deſired Peace. And the Piety of Majeſty has thought it fit and dutiful, that Thanks to God for this great Bleſſing ſhould aid with the greateſt Solemnity: and that general Joy which the People have every re conſpired to expreſs at its Publication, ld not only be gratefully and devoutly te- d by them to the Divine Majeſty in all their

Religious Congregations throughout their seve ular
ral Cities and Places of Habitation, a-part; b ght
be unitedly presented up to him by this gre on
Assembly, the States of the whole Kingdom ayer
and our Joint Thanks offered in the most A eith
thentick manner, and as Enacted before him. ted

So are the *Tribes* of our *Israel*, the Princ ty
and Elders of the People, by the Direction ave
their Sovereign who sits on the *Throne of Jud* m
ment, Victorious as *David*, and Peaceful as *S* tula
lomon, come up now to the Great House ce
God in our Metropolis. *Our Feet stand wit* M
these Gates, and we appear before the Thro nte
of the Almighty, as a People that are at *Un* The
within themselves; and conven'd to the same H Fir
ly Purpose, *to testifie unto Israel*, *to give tha* y be
unto the Name of the Lord. brea

And this pious August Assembly so come ns a
I, like one of those Ancient Priests, take le ultin
to welcome, as from the Top of the Degr For,
with the first Words of the Text; after H
manner of the Greetings of the *East*, and in r gr
comprehensive Phrase of the Holy Langua y of
Peace be unto you: *Peace*, as it was then un ngra
stood; Quiet and Security, Health and Pro ctor
rity, heavenly Grace and Benediction, all ar o
in this Life and in that to come. For

Peace in this large full Sense (and may rejo
be pleased to give it you) was the Meanin to
this customary Salutation. But whether s alw
Word, as it stands in the Text, be taken in giv
Latitude; or in the restrained Signification nt.
which the Occasion of the Day may more a C

ticu

larly apply it: the Sentence it makes up, ght have been underſtood by the Pſalmiſt, only as I now uſed it, as a hearty Wiſh and ayer for Peace; but as a glad Annunciation of either already come, or certainly to be ex- ted. And the better to conſider the preſent ty of the Day, by the direction of the Words ave choſe for it, you may be pleaſed to take m in that double Conſtruction; both Con- tulatory and Precatory. *Within thy Walls ce* IS Come, and Plenteouſneſs Returning; MAY *there be Peace within thy Walls, and nteouſneſs within thy Palaces.*

The Words of the Text are not incapable of Firſt Conſtruction. And our Glad Minds y be moſt willing to lay hold of it, and ready break out into the moſt joyful Congratula- ns among our ſelves, and the higheſt and moſt ulting Thankſgivings unto our God.

For, to the greater Glory of the Almighty, Honour of his Vicegerent over us, and for r greater Joy, we may truly affirm, that this y of Peace is with much more Reaſon to be ngratulated, than that of the moſt Celebrated ctory gained by us in any the moſt Fortunate ar of a long War.

For our Joy then was not ſo Unchriſtian, as rejoyce over the Deſtructions we had made, to Inſult over ſlain Enemies: This Nation always been a more honourable Adverſary; given the Vanquiſhed more Generous Treat- nt. It was a Joy for our own Deliverance, a Check given to Hoſtile Fury, for the Re-

preſſion

preſſion of the Invaders, and for the Abatem of the haughty: for the Hopes of their Re ction to Reaſon, and of that Peace which have now obtain'd.

The Triumph now is for an Intire, Finiſ Victory; over not the Enemy only, over V it ſelf: A Triumph truly Chriſtian, and wh comes neareſt to that of the laſt Day; a T umph over Death and Deſtruction.

In any Chriſtian Country, the Place fr which I ſpeak can give but cold Encourageme hardly Allowance, to any but a Defenſive W War, if we conſult our Religion, muſt be hi ly Neceſſary, to be in any Degree Juſt. And it be not; a Thankſgiving to God for its Suc is an Open Affront: it is a kind of Blaſphemy, is to Boaſt before him of the Breach of his L and to ſuppoſe the Righteous *Judge of all the E* to have decided the Cauſe in favour of our Iniqu And even in a Juſt War, ſuch as we have Wag and for the Victories of which we have retur Due, and, as we Piouſly Preſume, Accepta Thanks: to perſiſt longer in it than is neceſſary to change the Side; to begin to War againſt Goſpel; and by a bold Appeal, to provoke Almighty to judge for himſelf, and to conde us in a Sentence, he may leave to be execu by the Adverſary. This is one, and to a Ch ſtian the moſt dreaded Danger of a Protrac War. And for a Delivery from this, a Pi Queen and People are moſt chiefly to be Fel tated: Congratulated, not only for ſecuring themſelves the Fruit of their Succeſs, but

Grace God has given them to reſiſt the flat-
g Temptations of it; to Quell in them-
es all riſing Provocations of Animoſity and
enge; and to return from the State of Na-
(as it is falſly called, unleſs of degenerate
upt Nature) unto the State of the Goſpel,
unto a full uninterrupted Obedience to the
dom of Chriſt. *Bleſſed are* ye, *Peace-makers*;
ſed, as *the Children of God.*

t the long Continuance of War might not
uch leſs diſagreeable to our Temporal Inte-
than to our Spiritual. It was that, in which
Care of our ſelves, but more eſpecially of
ear Neighbours, at firſt engaged us: And
e Succeſs God has been pleaſed to give us,
who lately were again Diſtreſſed, are now
Mighty; and from being narrowly Strai-
, are very amply Enlarged. And it was high
e that we ſhould have leave at laſt to think
r ſelves; and ſhould remember, we too were
ion depending upon Commerce, and that
t to look to our own Balance, and Merchant-
o conſider in what End a long ceaſing of
t and vaſt Increaſe of Loſs muſt neceſſarily
mine; that we are an Iſland, divided from
Territories of the Continent, and not plac'd
ature a Barriere between them; that our
th and our Strength is from the Sea, and
e Veſſels that Import our Riches muſt de-
hem. It was Peace, that was to reſtore us
ſelves, and to our true Situation; that
d return our Ships, and our Mariners, to
ight Uſe; and put us in a Capacity of re-
covering

covering, by the only proper Method, the T
ſure we had ſo largely waſted. And This i
we are now congratulating: Rejoycing, as th
who have been out on a long Voyage, and th
great Perils are returned: Welcoming one a
ther home; and Glad, that we are arrived a
Haven where we would be: Praiſing the Lord
his Doings: and declaring the Wonders that he d
for the Children of Men.

The natural Courage of our People pu
them on to mingle in the Quarrels of our Ne
bours; and foreign Conqueſts, glittering in
Annals, make thoſe glorious Days appear
have been the happy. But as a painted Ba
with all its Horrors, may be an agreeable En
tainment to the Eye: So the Reigns, that
Read with Delight, may have been Lived in
Miſery. Theſe Acquiſitions abroad, when n
to our ſelves, are known to have been ruino
our Country. It was drain'd of Natives, to o
come Strangers; and vaſt Subſidies went ou
purchaſe the leſs ſubſtantial Spoils of Trop
and Glory: And the Iſſue generally was t
that the preſent Generation was impoveriſh
the Foreign War, and the Next harraſs'd w
Civil. So little to our Advantage was the
tending of Territories, and *ſubduing of the Pr*
in thoſe Ages, of Military Tenure, & unacq
ted with the benefit of Commerce, But leſs
is that boaſting Motto of the *Romans* to b
Abmirion of our Iſle; no more than it was th
to excel in Painting or Carving. To her
longs; to maintain her own natural Barriere

hich was given her *by the moſt High, when He vided to the Nations their Inheritance*; to preſerve Herſelf, thro' all its wide Extent, the Cor-ſpondence of the bordering World; like the *ſe Woman* in the *Proverbs*, to *ſee that her Mer-ndiſe is good*, and that *it brings her Food from*; *to ſeek Wooll and Flax, and to Work it willingly h her Hands; to look well to the Ways of her uſhould, and not to eat the Bread of Idleneſs*: is is the Buſineſs and Glory of our Iſland: So ll *her Children riſe up*, and *Call her Bleſſed*; *her Husband*, the Prince, *have no need of ils*. To this, our proper Condition, the Wiſ-n of our *Excelling* Governneſs has brought k her *Houſhold*: And for this, Her *Works* will *iſe her in the Gates*; and ſhe that *feareth the d*, directs us to Thank Him.

t may be enough to have given, in the Cauſe he Continent, ſo ample a Demonſtration of Good-nature, Valour, and Riches: to have ged ſo heartily in it, to have fought ſo ma-glorious Battles, and beſtow'd ſo many Thou-s of Lives, and Millions of Money, upon it: ugh has been ſacrificed to thoſe Conſidera-s. And it was as fit we ſhould give a Speci-of Domeſtick Prudence; and ſhew, that Courage, however Natural to us as to ſome ur Animals, was yet under the Goverament Reaſon; and to Purſue or Retreat, as it ld direct: that our Charity was not ſo in-reet, as wholly to exhauſt our ſelves; and e us without a Reſerve for any yet nearer, more urgent Occaſion. The common

Burthen, laid equally at first, and in some due Co
Proportion, upon the several Shoulders of the nc
United; had in process of Time, and by vari ly
ous Movements, so shifted its Situation, an
came to press so unequally; as to be the he ak
vy Labour of the one, and the Exercise of old
thers, one crouching and bending under it, ar e
ready to faint, while the other went vigorou ier
and erect, with a Hand still at Liberty for the o
wealthy Industry. The transfused Blood h m
ran so freely from the whole Body of the Kin xcr
dom, and by so many open'd Veins, that thou ein
the Patient might not yet be sensible of the lo me
the Skilful had reason to apprehend a fatal *D rad*
liquium. The only Consolation was, that our ver
Enemies suffered more: and this was the usu C
Congratulation, that we were not as Miserable ola
as where the War raged. For that Difference last
deed, we were to give God Thanks: but in artic
nitely more, for that which he has now p ace
between our Late, and our Present Condi ar;
Henceforth, by the Grace of God, we m t, i
compare our selves not with the Miserable, t er w
the Happy: even with those that lived in t fo
Flourishing, Opulent Condition in which be
late Wars found us; and which some Lov d w
of War would have us forget, but the Sons nger
Peace may hope to regain. ow t

Neither is it to be wonder'd, if the Satisfac com
on upon this happy Change be not yet intir er:
Universal. Some, notwithstanding so many e to
pected Disappointments, may have still en us,
tain'd vast impracticable Hopes; without ears,

C

Conſideration of the many Dangers; and great Inconveniencies, that might much more probably have attended us: *Like hot, eager Purſuers, a Succeſsful Wing of an Army, commanded to make a Halt; who may ſpeak of nothing but loſt Advantages, and think not of the Reaſons obliging the General to it, who had the whole Battle in his View, and the Safety of all in his Care.* The War has been now ſo habituated to us, as to grow almoſt a part of the Conſtitution; *and like ſome Excreſcencies of the Body, which have got their Veins and Ligaments, may not be taken off, without ſome Complaint of the Parts adjoining. As our Trade likewiſe long ſtopt in its great Channels, and diverted to others leſs Beneficial, or Detrimental to the Country, may, when it returns to run freely in its old and full Courſe, leave ſome not ſo fruitful or laſtful Corners leſs plenteouſly ſupplied.* But theſe particular Inconveniencies, following upon the Peace, are not to be imputed to that, but to the War: as the Pain of a Wound received, but not felt, in the Heat of a Fight; is not to be charg'd afterwards upon the Repoſe, and the Application for a Cure. Theſe Complaints are what was to be expected, whenever the War ſhould end; and would have grown more, and louder, the longer It had continued. And we are therefore now to Congratulate our ſelves that their time is come, and that they will in a little while be better: as we do, that the other Burthens, which theſe too would have increaſed and multiplied upon us, have henceforth their fix'd Period of a few Years, in which they muſt determine.

Such Cauſes have made it our Duty to co
gratulate before the Great God, who *Make*
Peace, and createth Evil, the great Bleſſing
Peace: Juſt and Honourable, I may ſay, in th
Condition, in which by the Events of his ove
ruling Providence we are placed; and in that r
ſpect ſafe likewiſe and advantageous. But th
Safety and Advantages, which we may have
Proſpect, as well as the Duration, are not
be mention'd before him, without due Subm
ſion to his All-wiſe and Almighty Pleaſure: n
to be expected from him, but upon our hear
Prayers and Endeavours. And thoſe the Wor
of the Text beſpeak from us, as they ſtand tra
ſlated, and taken in the Senſe I mention'd in t
Second Place: MAY *Peace be within thy Wa*
and Plenteouſneſs within thy Palaces.

And in this hearty Wiſh, and devout Praye
all no doubt will unanimouſly agree: howev
they may differ in the Affirmative of the Co
gratulation. In this they will concur for th
own Intereſt: or more Honourably and Chri
anly, for that of their Country and Religio
Led by the Direction of this Pſalmiſt, *for th*
Brethren and Companions ſakes, they will wiſh to Jer
ſalem Proſperity; and for the ſake of the Houſe
the Lord their God, they will ſeek to do her Go
This muſt certainly be the Common Prayer
all, and without any Diſſent; that *Peace*, in
moſt extended Senſe, *may be within our Wa*
and Plenteouſneſs, with all its Affluence, *in*
Palaces.

And now Her MAJESTY, in Her Wiſdom d Goodneſs, has ſecur'd our Walls from all emies without; and the moſt difficult part of Great Work of *Peace* is no longer the Obt of our Wiſhes, but become the Argument our *Thankſgiving:* What have we left to pray, t that in order to the preſerving of this Peace, d to the Reparation of our Loſſes, and Reuration of our Plenty; all our Domeſtick Contions, and little Wars at Home, ſhould ceaſe; our Deſires for Peace being now reduced contracted into This only, that it ſhould be, the narrow and ſtricteſt Acceptation, ITHIN *our Walls.*

For this we are now to pray to God; but as t which he expects likewiſe from Us; who therefore to join our Endeavours, and to derſtand the Words, not only as expreſſing a iſh or Prayer; but as an Admonition of Duty, Exhortation to its Performance; LET *ace be within your Walls.*

And this is the Peace that muſt be allowed on hands to be Neceſſary, Honourable, Beneal, and Safe; to agree with the Maxims both Religion and Worldly Piety. As on the conry, nothing certainly can be more oppoſite he Spirit of Chriſtianity, nor more deſtructive Human Society, than Feuds and Animoſities en they divide and diſtract a Nation.

For whatever the ſeeming occaſional Cauſe Diviſions may be; the true Original and prinal Efficient, the Apoſtle St. *James* has told *From whence come Wars and Fightings* [or

Braw-

lings [illegible] *among you? Come they not hence, even from your Lusts that war in your Members?* The Warfare the Apostle St. *Paul* tells us to be that *the Flesh against the Spirit*: a Warfare within our Breasts, the Cause of that *within our Walls*. there, in that Service, *Hatred, Variance, Emulations, Wrath, Strife, Seditions, Heresies, Envyings* are muster'd up as so many Corps; and just before Murders: being ranked among the *manifest Works of the Flesh*: *Manifest*, as *Adultery and Fornication, Uncleanness and Lasciviousness, Idolatry and Witchcraft*: Of these he tells the *Galatians*, having too *told* them so *before*, that *they who do such things shall not inherit the Kingdom of God*. And likewise admonishing those that *are called unto Liberty*, (and the Exhortation here in the Civil Liberty we enjoy) that they use *not Liberty for an Occasion to the Flesh, and to Lusts*; but that *by Love they serve one another*: then warns them, *if they bite and devour one another, that they take heed they are not consumed one another*.

They *who do such things*, the Apostle expressly tells us, if they repent not, *shall not inherit the Kingdom of God*: and if they persist, he plainly intimates, they will greatly endanger their Temporal *Inheritances*. For even the *Kingdom of Beelzebub*, the first and great Author of Government Men by Parties, *if divided against it self, cannot stand*: So little Hopes has any Human to continue; if it suffer it self to be divided by his Machinations. Such a Proceeding will be justly delivered up, by the Divine Vengeance, to

n natural Conſequences; the Calamities and
il War. And this is a State by all Human
tion to be avoided; and to be deprecated at
Throne of Grace, with the moſt earneſt
plications: as deſtructive to the Converſa i-
of Men, as the Plague; and to their Coha-
tion, as a Fire. May our Enemies, if we
again to have any, fall, I ſhould ſay, under
Curſe; were it not unlawful for a Chriſti-
o wiſh it, even to them. And may we ra-
be remanded to the Foreign War, from
ch we are now deliver'd, I ſhou'd add: had
ot gave Way and Increaſe to our Diviſions;
it had been training and exerciſing us, for
her at Home. For to what other End could
rges of Government be perpetually rung in
Ears: and Mens heads made giddy by eter-
Repetitions of Revolution? Why, under
moſt Legal, and Regular, and mildeſt Reign
lly enjoy'd; were our Imaginations to be
d with Odious Unlikely Suppoſitions; with
Poſſibility, of the utter Subverſion of our
s, and of Abſolute Tyranny? Why, inſtead
e Rules of Submiſſion, and Obedience, and
ſervation of the Publick Quiet; are Caſes
y put, of the Lawfulneſs of Reſiſtance, and
y of Rebellion? And, inſtead of letting
ableneſs be one of the Properties of Human
re; why is Mankind declared to be Wild
Savage, and originally in a State of War:
born to the liberty of returning to it, up-
ny Diſſatisfaction, as to their Hereditary
t, by an Unelianable Indefeaſible Title?

The

The *Tares* of the Gospel were sown *in* [illegible] *Night*, and when the *Husbandmen slept*: A[illegible]nt; those, tho' to be tolerated, and not rooted o[illegible]oil (for that Work was reserv'd to the Last Da[illegible]atte were yet acknowledged to have been sown [illegible]fts an *Enemy*; and were spared, for the Quiet a[illegible], Preservation of the *Wheat*; not bid to be W[illegible], ter'd however, and Cultivated, by the Go[illegible]d f Men. But these Seeds of Sedition, which ha[illegible]uar been Sown too in the Absence of the Husba[illegible]yor men, when their Eyes and their Cares were [illegible]th led Necessarily from Home by external Da[illegible]l w gers; they are a Noisome Seed, that Pois[illegible] C the Ground, and will kill the Corn. The V[illegible] nemous Weed is left to the Discretion of [illegible]ich Husbandmen: and carefully to be heeded, t[illegible]Th it take not much root, and spread not far. A[illegible]ry the uncautious *Gatherer* is to be warned; th[illegible]e, for Sustenance in the Pot, he meets not w[illegible]igh Death. For none but a Mortal Enemy both[illegible], Body and Soul would have sown This: And [illegible] whole Family of the Housholder, to whose co[illegible]ner mon Bane it grows, must be very sleepy, [illegible]es they neglect it.

In Political Speculations a Civil War is [illegible], utmost grossest Absurdity: And the Noti[illegible] that Necessarily lead to it, must be Necessa[illegible] False; it is, of its self, the greatest Civil E[illegible]Na Destructive equally of all Interests, Sacred [illegible]s o Profane, Landed or Monied (for *Peace wi*[illegible]liv *our Walls* is the Fund of Funds) but if atten[illegible] of and assisted with Foreign Arms, an Assista[illegible]hi called naturally in by both Sides, and as rea[illegible]ibe

[illegible]le

nt; it is then utter Deſolation & Ruin. Our *oil ſhall be gathered like the Gathering of a atterpillar: as the running to and fro of Loſts they will run upon us.* To furious Slaughas between enraged Brethren, will be adfrom abroad greedy Devaſtation: and the uarrel once left to the Deciſion of Foreign ords, is not like to be ſoon determin'd, not they are fatten'd with Blood and Plunder; we have been as long the Seat of War, as Country on which it lately dwelt, & from ich it has been now ſo loath to withdraw. The Civil War that ended within the Mey of the preſent Generation, raged not a e, and laſted for many Years: Tho' our ighbours were not at leiſure to Aid it; to , and to feed the Fire. But if we go her up, into the Times of the *Saxons* and *es*; did not our Hiſtories inform Rea-, *the face of our Country might mind the veller of the Ravages then made. The Meal Heaps of Earth, that retain no longer Names of the Buried, are laſting Monus of the wretched Condition of the Ages lived in; when Wolves and Tigers, in- of Sheep, overſpread the Plains.*

hile *Jeruſalem* remained, as the Pſalmiſt ibes it to have been *built*, as *a City at*

Unity within it self; and *Peace* was *within it Walls*; it was as the *Mount Sion which might not be removed*, and which was to *stand fast* for ever. But when *strife and unrighteousness* were *in the City, day and night going about with the Walls thereof; Mischief also and Sorrow in the midst of it; and Deceit and Guile went not out of the Streets: It was thenceforth an easie Prey to the* Assyrian, Babylonian *and* Egyptian *Nations. The City fast founded upon a Rock was* removed like a Cottage: *and the Joyful Place was a miserable Seat of Wo, & Theme for* Lamentations. *As afterward, when assaulted by the* Romans, *it was destroyed & consumed not so much by the Force of that powerful Empire, as by their own Intestine Discord. The War within* the Walls, *was more cruel than that without: and the Disunion of their Minds did not only Ominate, but Effect the total Demolition of their Buildings, & the final dispersion of the Inhabitants. So necessary is this Prayer for the quieting & ceasing of these Intestine Divisions, to the Safety, and even to the Being of our Country: And as necessary to the Return of our Plenty. If this* Peace *be not secured;* Plenteousness *will be wish'd for in vain. For what as for the Recovering of Trade, long interrupted or diverted to its right Channel, by wood*

We

Wealth is to be re-convey'd; great Appl.cation, Diligence & Induſtry, are to be uſed; and all Mens Heads & Hands, to be turned that way; r Commerce as well as the War, wanting be proſecuted with Vigour, and with United ontributions: Feuds and Quarrels are known imploy their Thoughts and Activity, on con- ary Purpoſes. They are then moſt buſie in op- ſing, undermining, overthrowing one another, d contending, not who ſhall enrich, but who all diſpoſe of the Country; who ſhall be of e Governing Party, the Traders of ſome In- nd Company, that is to have the Monopoly of e Publick: In ſuch Diſputes, not only forget- g their honeſt Callings, but ready to change em for the Military; and contrarily to the Spi- of the Times under the Meſſiah, *to beat their* ough-ſhares into Swords, *and their* Prun- g-hooks into Spears. *Little* Plenty *will be ought into that Hive; where the Bees, in- ad of Labouring in their Cells, or Flying a- oad to Gather, are rather intent upon Sha- g the poor Remainder of the Stock; and upon ng their ſtings among themſelves, which were en them againſt Drones or Robbers.*

A People Angry and Quarrelſome, will ke a very diſagreeable uneaſie Neighbour- od to the few Quiet, Induſtrious, and Ho-

nourable

nourable Traffickers that may be left amon them. And theſe will love their native Lan very well: if they *wiſh not the Wings of a Do to fly away from it*, tho' *into a Wilderneſs*, an to be *at reſt from the Stormy Wind & Tempe* But a Country under ſuch Agitations and D ſturbances, can never promiſe it ſelf to be Mart for Nations; a Staple of Wealth an Plenty. *As ſoon* will a Merchant place h Magazine in a Soil liable to Earthquakes and upon Ground ſmoaking under his Fee and continually threatning Eruptions. It Venture enough to the fair Trader to be ex poſed to the Storms of the Sea, to Rocks Quick ſands there. The Harbour he ſteers t is a place of Quiet and Safety; where he ſha want no new Enſurances. *And* to ſuch one, he will again put out to Sea.

Theſe Conſiderations have peopled and e riched, a Wiſe Nation: and made them ſure Refuge, from the Diſquiet and Confuſ ons of other Countries; and a Friendly, A vantagious, Habitation for the Exerciſe honeſt Induſtry. All that wondrous Increa they have attained, they owe to that Pea within their Walls; which they have h the Skill all along to maintain; and whi no Force of the late War could invade,

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nor tifice diſturb. A Nation I mention with
Lan onour: not to be looked upon with a ma-
Dou gnant Eye, but obſerved with a more pru-
, an nt Imitation. They ſhew, how great a
npe all State may grow by Concord: and may
l D never verifie that other part of the Sentence,
be if left for our Motto; and be an Example,
an w much by Diſcord a Great one may dimi-
e h h. But I am ſenſible that I may be gone
ake far from the Optative, Hopeful, Senſe of
Fee Text; and that mixing Fears and Appre-
It nſions of the Future, with the preſent Good
e ex dings, I may ſeem to have clouded the day,
cks d caſt a Melancholy over the Thankſgiving.
ers t And yet theſe well-meant Thoughts con-
ſha ning a future Contingency, I need not ex-
uch e; by pleading, either that Thanks how-
t are now juſtly due to God & the Queen,
nd e the great Bleſſing, although we make not
em right Uſe of it hereafter; or that this un-
nfu teful Proſpect of the Evil may warn us to
, A vent it, and to ſecure and perpetuate the
iſe eſent Joy. I may, and I ſhall rather chuſe
crea ſay; that this Foreſight of a ſad Poſſibili-
Pea may ſerve to redouble our Satisfaction, and
e ha ghten our Thankſgiving. For this Day
whi ſomething in it, which is to be Congratu-
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promiſes the Re-eſtabliſhment of our Tra
quility, and the Return of our Plenty. Th
hearty Care of her Majeſty for the Publi
Good, that large Wiſdom and ſteady Re
lution, which have been Bleſſed by the A
mighty to procure us this Peace: may, w
hope, by the ſame Divine Aſſiſtance Reſto
to us Quiet at Home, and Overcome all O
poſitions againſt it. Thoſe Prudent, and Ge
tle, and Patient, Methods, which have pr
vailed upon Princes and *States*, and broug
them to Concord: cannot ſure fail of wi
ning upon her Subjects, to lay down the
Differences at her Feet; and ſubmit them
her Laws, and her juſt Arbitration. And t
great Affair of Reconciliation, which has be
ſo dexterouſly managed abroad, and at D
ſtance, by her tranſmitted Orders; will
more effectually tranſacted at Home, und
her Eye, and by her immediate Conduct.

This will be her Effectual, for now it w
be her only Care. The heavy War, whi
was demiſed to her Majeſty with the Crow
and has ſince required the continual applic
tion of her whole Reign; is now happily e
ded: And ſhe is at Leiſure to ſet about t
Work, ſhe has long deſired to take in han

regulate her Domeſtick affairs, and re-in-
gorate her Laws; to advance true Piety and
rtue, Fidelity and honeſt Induſtry; and
e the Queen her glorious Predeceſſor.
hoſe Example ſhe does her the honour to
low) to put her Kingdom into a Courſe
d Train of Peace and Plenty, that may
nvey them to future Generations. This
ng'd for Opportunity, now put into her
ajeſty's Hands, is another, and a juſt
auſe for this Thankſgiving. The Feſtival
as it were, that of a new Inauguration:
he has been now Crown'd with Peace, and,
r a new Æra, a Reign of Peace is hence-
rth Commencing; as glorious, we hope,
r the advantages it will bring her Subjects;
the other, the Martial one, for the Reſi-
nce and Repulſes it gave a mighty Enemy.
And at this her Coronation, we her Subjects are
ewiſe to repeat our Profeſſions of Allegiance,
d our Wiſhes for many Years. Our Vows of
llegiance we ſhall pay; not only as due to a
rince by Law, & upon a Cuſtomary Promiſe
Ruling by it; but upon certain Experience,
d knowing Aſſurance of a Gracious Govern-
ent; & out of the abſolute neceſſity of it, for
r own ſecurity. And many, many Years we
all pray for: Many, that ſhe may perform her
whole

whole work; and many, that She may enjoy i wiſhing there may at leaſt be added to the n tural courſe of her precious Life, thoſe Yea ſhe has ſpent in the Fatigues of War. Our d ty to her Majeſty, ſuch is Her Love of the p blick Good, will be beſt ſhewed by our Subſerv ence towards It: and ſo will She be enabled, b the beſt of all Human means, to attain it. An our Thanks to God, uſually and properly a tended with Acts of Compaſſion, and more n ceſſarily now to the many Objects the war ha created; will at preſent come moſt acceptabl before Him, if accompany'd with a more uni verſal Charity, and extended to the whol Kingdom; with ſincere Diſpoſitions & Vow of Love and Peace, Unity and Concord.

So may He who maketh men to be of one mind tha are in a houſe, be pleaſed, in return, to Strengthen thei our Reſolutions with his Grace, and proſper them t their deſir'd Effect. And ſo may He the Great Sove reign of Sovereigns, by his Royal Aſſent, anſwer th Optative, Petitionary Words of the Text, with a Con firmation and Grant; and ſay, Let it be Done, as it Deſired: Himſelf now diſmiſſing this Congregation hence, as by a Voice from Heaven, with this reſponſory Effective Benediction; Ye ARE the Bleſſed of th Lord wh[illegible]de Heaven and Earth; Peace BE within your Walls, [illegible] Plenteouſneſs within your Palaces.

This may the Great God be pleaſed to Grant; by the Mediation of Our Lord, and Aſſiſtance of the Holy Spirit. And to Them, in the Unity of their Trinity give we, as is moſt due, all Honour and Praiſe; vowing all Obedience, now and for ever.

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